

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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Austria had her Flare, but Germany had her Vesle.

Nature abhors a vacuum and the allies abhor a pocket.

If you are out of a job, chances are that Uncle Sam can find one for you.

It is also recalled that the Germans once had a long-range gun playing upon Paris.

"Wanted to save men," says Ludendorff—which is a very good excuse for retreating.

The "furriners" are said to be giving Mr. Hoover such feastings as may impair his digestion.

It does not appear as if the German embassy in Russia would be a very attractive residence.

Georgia decides to leave women out of its work-or-fight law. Perhaps most of them are already busy.

With more than 1,300,000 Americans over there, the conversation sometimes turns to dinners in Berlin.

Pancho Villa has apparently abandoned the obituary column to Hindenburg, Maxim Gorky and the czar.

Who says the Kaiser hasn't a heart? He seems very much concerned about the "terrible losses" of the Americans!

After further consideration, Von Hertling may decide that he doesn't care to retain Belgium even as a pawn.

Italy is said to have no thieves among its population, hence there is no contest over the Yale lock agency in that country.

Now, while politics is adjourned for a season, let's devote a little attention to the posting of the Chattanooga District fair.

Preparations are already in progress for a real Labor day celebration by sending the record for ship launchings over the top.

Anti-amendists readily promise not to bring the saloons back to Alabama. They are only concerned about safeguarding the rights of other states to keep them!

New York socialists don't seem to understand whether the fusion of democrats and the publicans against them is a slam or a compliment.

Senator Underwood has probably been reading and has become charmed by the story of the boy who stood on the burning deck.

One of the issues in Alabama is the adoption of a budget system. Gradually the work of putting the country on a war basis proceeds.

Russia seems to be enjoying an open season for the killing of former emperors, grand dukes, German ambassadors and field marshals.

Quoth the Jacksonville Times-Union: "Most men who have brief authority are in a hurry to show it." Perhaps you have noticed the same thing.

Now that the Germans have been forced out of that pocket, many of us are concerned about getting something more desirable into our pockets.

It is probable that even the bolsheviks would not object to a smashing blow from Saloniki through Serbia and Bulgaria toward the Russian border.

The harvester trust is to be unscrambled by mutual consent. Maybe that accounts for the prolonged and painful silence of George W. Perkins.

A New York newspaper runs an editorial on the "Hohenzollern princes' future." Present prospects indicate, however, that most of it is behind them.

It is explained that the reason Solons was not burned was because the Germans were not expecting to evacuate so suddenly. Berlin, however, may not consider this a sufficient excuse.

Perhaps we do not exactly understand Senator E. D. Smith, but it would seem that his assertion that for three years the world consumed 8,000,000 bales of cotton more than was produced requires some elaboration.

Referring to the latest Lansdowne letter the London Chronicle says: "We doubt that Lansdowne, if buying a house would tell the absolute top price he would give." But what his lordship is trying to make clear is that he would be willing to make and consider bankers.

UNIVERSAL SELECTIVE SERVICE.

In recommending that the ages for selective military service shall be between 18 and 45 Secretary of War Baker has come to the conclusion which was in the minds of many when the act was first passed. The principle of universal selective service for all able-bodied male citizens of the United States, who could be spared from business or industry, and without dependents, is a principle as old as the Constitution. Under existing laws every male between the ages of 18 and 45 is a member of the unorganized militia.

Probably the volunteer plan would have secured few votes if the ages in the bill, right from the first had been the same as those for the militia. Very few, if any, advocates of a volunteer army at the first but conceded that the conscription plan should follow volunteering almost immediately, and the most serious charge against the bill as passed was that it was not really universal service, and that the principle of selection could with difficulty be applied.

However, it has answered the needs of the government, and whatever wrinkles there may have been in the system were smoothed out because of the universal loyalty and patriotism with which the public accepted and put the act into effect.

We now have an army of 1,300,000 men in France. Approximately two-thirds of these are volunteers and one-third of the national army. The designations are now to be removed, and they will each and every one be soldiers of the United States—as, in fact, they always have been.

But we believe the selective service principle may be better applied to men between the ages of 18 and 45 than between 21 and 30. There are many, many men under 21 and over 31 who will make even better soldiers than many between the ages. Our previous wars have been fought by the younger men. We ought, however, to give every boy his opportunity for an education before he is called, and the government no doubt will do this. The man over 31 who is married, has dependents, or is in a business on which the government depends, should and will not be taken.

The main thing is that the government is going to secure a roster of its male strength of the militia age and will draw on this for such numbers as are necessary to win the war.

The passage of this bill will, in addition, be a notice to the Kaiser of what we mean to do.

HOW SOLDIERS FROM THIS REGION ARE ORGANIZED.

We of this region, of course, are interested in all the organizations at the front, and because of the large number of young men who were trained for officer's commissions in the camps here there are not many brigades or divisions in which some of the officers are not known here. In addition, due to the numerous regiments which have been stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, many of which were divided into battalions for the skeletonized organizations of new regiments, there is scarcely an army corps in which there is not a regiment some of whose officers have many friends in this vicinity. Furthermore, thousands of our young men enlisted in the regulars and in the marines, and in the navy, too. But it is true that perhaps more of our Tennessee soldiers are in two of these divisions than in any other. These are the 30th division, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Geo. W. Reid, and the 32nd, commanded by Gen. Wm. P. Burnham. Both of these are in the second army corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Robt. L. Bullard, whose wife is a Tennesseean.

The 30th division has in addition to Tennesseeans, troops from North and South Carolina. It is a national guard division and was trained at Camp Sevier. One of the brigades of infantry of this division is commanded by Gen. L. D. Tyson, of Knoxville, who served in the Spanish-American war as colonel of the 6th United States volunteer infantry. It includes the old Third Tennessee, commanded by Col. Carey F. Spence, and a machine gun battalion under command of Col. Maj. J. Perry Fyfe, of Chattanooga, one of the organizations in which is old troop B, of this city. The Third Tennessee was in the Spanish-American war under Col. Fyfe and Col. Spence was captain in the 6th immunes.

The 30th division includes the 55th field artillery brigade, two of whose three regiments are Tennesseeans. The First Tennessee field artillery, organized by Lieut.-Col. Luke Lea, became the 114th, and Col. Lea was promoted to the colonelcy. Col. Berry's First Tennessee infantry, an organization of long standing, with a record in the Philippines, under the late Col. Smith, was transferred to artillery and Col. Berry is in command. This is the 115th. Col. Lea's regiment includes Battery B from Chattanooga, Battery C from Knoxville, besides batteries from Nashville, Paris, Columbia, Memphis and other parts of the state. Col. Berry's regiment was recruited largely in middle and west Tennessee.

The commander of the 55th field artillery brigade is Gen. George G. Gately, of New Jersey. He is a West Pointer, who has served with Gen. Pershing in the Philippines. He was a lieutenant-colonel at the beginning of the war. The official organization of the 30th is as follows:

- 59th BRIGADE OF INFANTRY
- 117th Regiment (3d Tennessee Infantry.)
- 118th Regiment (1st South Carolina Infantry.)
- 114th Machine Gun Battalion (three troops of Tennessee cavalry.)
- 60th BRIGADE OF INFANTRY
- 119th Regiment (2nd North Carolina Infantry.)
- 120th Regiment (3d North Carolina Infantry.)
- 115th Machine Gun Battalion (three troops of North Carolina cavalry.)
- 55th BRIGADE OF FIELD ARTILLERY
- 114th Regiment (North Carolina.)
- 115th Regiment (Tennessee.)
- 105th Trench Mortar Battery (one troop Tennessee cavalry.)
- ENGINEER TROOPS
- 105th Regiment (North Carolina.)
- 105th Field Signal Battalion (South Carolina.)
- TRAINS
- 105th Headquarters and Military Police (South Carolina.)
- 105th Ammunition Train (South Carolina.)
- 105th Supply Train (North Carolina.)

DOING HIS BEST TO MAKE 'EM LIKE IT



(Copyrighted by the New York Tribune)

HUN DISASTER GROWS.

Does the withdrawal of the Hun line near Montdidier mean that they are abandoning other salients? Having been caught in the vise between Solons and Rheims, Hindenburg doesn't intend to be trapped again.

The German "retreat" since Friday seems to have turned into almost a rout. The swamps along the Vesle, flooded by recent rains, forced the surrender of many. We do not yet know just how serious has been the German disaster, but it is evident that it is the most serious since the first Marne.

The line has been shortened some twenty-five miles, so no doubt, there is now a tremendous congestion of troops on both sides. Almost anything is likely to happen. Behind the enemy, north of the Aisne, however, are the strong Chemin-des-Dames positions which they held for two years. No doubt they will finally retire to these positions.

But if the enemy staff intended any offensive movement elsewhere it is very evident it has been abandoned. They are taking precautions wherever their positions are weak.

A British stroke right now, might, it would seem retrieve the serious defeat of March 21.

Be sure Foch has something like this in mind.

SIBERIAN EXPEDITION

Our assurances to Russia ought to be sufficient to allay any feeling of disquietude because of our sending troops to Vladivostok, but we can't tell. If the bolsheviks are in the frame of mind to lend themselves to German intrigue they may show great indignation. Our government has acted wisely and justly in securing from Japan such assurances that the territorial integrity of Russia will not be disturbed, and that all its troops will finally be withdrawn. The situation has been a most difficult one and we may hope that good will come out of the expedition. The fact that the Czech-Slavs are endeavoring to get out of Siberia and are being interfered with by the ex-Austrian and German prisoners, practically eliminates Russia as a party. At least our object is to aid our friends and not to interfere in Russia's local affairs.

SOCIALISM'S FAILURE

In Russia socialistic ideas have exploded through the disillusionment of actual practice. Taking too literally "the right of labor to the whole product" workers have ridden their manager out of the works in a wheelbarrow, only to implore him a few weeks later to come back, because they know not where to buy raw material or what kind to order. A writer in Current Opinion tells how, after the bolshevik revolution, not a few plants in Moscow came under the management of the workers. Observers say that they run along from day to day but make no plans for the future. They receive with suspicion, warnings of the hidden rocks in the course of business management, and they fail to appreciate the importance of the technical man. Prof. Edward A. Ross, who has made a study of Russia, says:

"Unless such concerns are soon lit up by modern accounting and regulated by central boards, not enough of their earnings will be laid aside for repairs and depreciation, so that when the factory wears out there will be no money to replace it."

Perhaps the lesson the socialists are receiving in Russia will give them another point of view. They will find that there are several factors in production besides labor, though the latter is probably the most important. Under the autocracy, labor in Russia was bound in both political and economic despotism. Now it is enjoying freedom, but it has been turned into license. The so-called bourgeoisie, the capitalist, merchant and employing class, is now under a despotism. Soon the masses in Russia will find that they have omitted recognition of a very important factor in smooth running economic life. They must reinstate capital, else they will plunge deeper and deeper into anarchy. When it is all over it is to be hoped that an equilibrium will have been established. The mutual dependence of all classes of society, the one on the other in an economic way, is the established law of political economy. Let either capital or labor fail to observe that law, or to practice the principle of live and let live, and business and industrial disaster, are sure to ensue. The bolshevik sentiment in Russia is one of privilege—special gains for one class. But there have been bolshevik capitalists too, and they were just as dangerous. Thomas Jefferson stated the only safe rule by which to be guided, "Equal and exact justice to all men, special privileges to none."

AUTHORS AND MOVIES
Dr. Frank Crane, the well known syndicate writer, says that there is a virtual conspiracy on the part of the leading motion picture producers to exploit actors at the expense of authors. "Why," he asks, "when the billionaire movie magnate hires the most expensive, handsome and affable actors he can find and procures the services of the most expert photographers and builds scenery that costs a fortune and buys advertising space in newspapers and magazines with a high hand and stretched out arm, and deluges newspaper offices a foot deep with press notices, and gets photographs of his film beauties in the magazines and everything—why, I repeat, does he get the barber to write his stories?—What does the movie man think the American public is anyway? Paralyzed from the chin up, or solid bone?"

Thomas Ince says in rejoinder, that producers think nothing of paying anywhere from \$5,000 to \$40,000 for the motion picture rights to some popular story that has film possibilities. As much as \$1,000 has been paid for a single idea.

Nevertheless, it is remarkably true that while the screens are getting the finest talent of the day in their work, and are paying liberally for it, there isn't an author of any repute who is writing for the movies.

The marking down of the price of hides to 30 cents a pound is being seriously considered. This may prove ruinous to the packing house tanneries which sometimes pay as high as from 7 to 10 cents for hides! By careful management all around, however, the proposed reduction need not result in an increase of more than \$2.50 a pair on shoes!

DEPTH BOMB WILL END "SUB" DANGER

(Marine Record.)

In opening an official exhibition of naval photographs at London yesterday, Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, made the official statement that the submarines are under control. Fewer are operating than for some time past, he continued, according to a special telegraphic dispatch received by the Daily Marine Record.

The depth charges have changed the hunters into the hunted. The effect of Sir Eric's picturesque description of the change in the submarine situation has been electric. The end of the war is now talked of with confidence. The safety of the sea is assured.

Since the beginning of the series of attacks on merchant ships by German submarines, which have taken many innocent lives and caused wanton destruction of maritime property unprecedented in the world's history, the foremost intellects of all the English-speaking countries have been engaged in trying to find a method of putting the submarine out of commission quickly.

Ordinary methods of attack and defense used by warships and armed merchant vessels are useless. A deck gun is of no avail.

Sir Eric Geddes states the depth bomb has solved the problem, and that to equip United States ships with this weapon will give them the means and the power to put an end to any submarine.

Depth bombs are easily handled. They should be supplied to all ships. The hunters have become the hunted indicates the submarine danger is lessening. Insurance rates reflect the new situation.

FIRST OF "EAGLES" READY TO HUNT "SUBS"

(Marine Record.)

Into the waters of the River Rouge there quietly slipped yesterday a little boat that was fraught with fate, and will have an important part to play in the destinies of the American nation and of the world.

Henry Ford's submarine getter—not "chaser" but getter—Eagle No. 1, was launched late in the afternoon, according to a telegraphic dispatch received from Detroit, Mich., by the Daily Marine Record.

Only a few officials and ship workers witnessed the Eagle's glide into the water. No ceremony was conducted, but every one of the spectators had a look of grim determination on his face, and as they shook hands with each other, the men responsible to the people of the United States for the conduct of important branches of the government and the men responsible for the production of the boat reassuringly told each other that here at last was the beginning of the end of German submarine warfare.

The Eagles are a new type of boat—strong, speedy, compact, easily handled, practically invulnerable to submarine attack. The name is a patriotic one, but it is almost too imposing for these little gadflies that are to string the clumsy submarines to death.

In two weeks the plant at Detroit will turn out one every day. The Eagles are 200 feet long, powerfully constructed, with steel bow sharp as a knife.

Mighty is the bridge of liberty that is being flung across the broad Atlantic ocean—the bridge of ships.

occur but rather as a result of loss of confidence in the leader, or a lack of organization than of fear. But still the question arises: Is there not danger that the soldier will suffer mental anguish from fear, even though his actions continue to be brave? There is sure to be suffering of this kind, but it is rather in the forced periods of inaction than in active battles. In the trench warfare of the present it is the long delays that try the soul most. To many there is a real joy when the word comes to go over the top. The soldier dies in battle a natural death, strange as this must seem to the uninitiated. Even the pains of wounds are lessened by a sort of irradiation of the spirit of war which casts a sort of weird delight over the feeling of pain itself. Strangest of all, fear will be present until the soldier faces a situation in which death, if not certain, seems so to him. Those who have escaped from these situations agree in testifying that fear suddenly left them. When once they knew that death was inevitable a feeling of indifference followed. This indifference is not a pleasant fact to commanders in the field who would rather have the soldier fear death than be indifferent to it.



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